

Fourteen Days Later From England.

British steamship *Caledonia*, Captain E. G. Left, left Liverpool April 20, and arrived in Boston at 10 o'clock, A. M. 6, in a passage of fifteen days. She brings news sixteen days later than the *Cambria*, and fourteen later than the *Sarah Sands* at New York, which left Liverpool on the 6th May.

The *Caledonia* brought 91 passengers from Liverpool, and 16 from Halifax. Among her freight were between two and three millions of dollars in specie, say \$2,500,000.

Breadstuffs, with large arrival from all quarters, maintained an advance, and a heavy business had been done in wheat, flour, and Indian corn.

Money continued to rise in value in the London market up to Saturday evening, 17th ult., and first class paper averaged 6 per cent; a further advance by the Bank of England was looked for. The Bank was apparently well prepared to pay its loans preparatory to the dividend.

Arrival of the *Jamestown* at Cork. Ship-of-war *Jamestown*, under the command of Capt. Forbes, landed with breadstuffs and provisions for the relief of the distressed Irish, which left Boston on the 28th March, after a splendid passage of fifteen days, arrived at Cork on the 12th April, on her mission of mercy. Says the *Liverpool Times*—

"The relief thus nobly sent may be regarded as one of the proudest events in American history; it speaks, trumpet-tongued, for the national benevolence, and is probably the noblest charity on record."

"At eight o'clock Dr. Parks, surgeon of the vessel, landed at Cove, bearing despatches for the Lord Lieutenant and Mr. Labouchere, which he delivered at the consulate, with directions to have them forwarded as speedily as possible. On the intimation of the vessel's arrival being notified to Rear Admiral Sir H. Pigot, he despatched an officer to ascertain any immediate assistance was required and at half-past one on Monday her majesty's steamer *Avenger* went out to tow her in; but she was in fact towed up by steamer *Sabrina*, Captain Parker, which was on her way to Bristol, but returned with the *Jamestown*, by unanimous consent of the passengers. Her arrival called forth the liveliest sensations of joy and gratitude, and thousands flocked to see the noble ship."

"A meeting of the Cork District Railway Committee was held on the 13th, when a requisition was promptly prepared, calling on the mayor to summon a meeting of the citizens, to devise the best means of welcoming and acknowledging the gift. 'The Bells of Shandon' and of the Cathedral were joyfully rung, and the Cove was splendidly illuminated on the evening of the 14th."

"A deputation of the gentry of Cork, headed by Dr. Millett, J. P., visited the ship on the 13th, and presented Capt. Forbes with an address, to which he replied in suitable and touching terms. After some conversation the deputation withdrew, having previously invited Capt. Forbes and officers to a public dinner on the 15th instant, at Cove, which the gallant gentleman kindly accepted."

"The dinner was a splendid affair, and attended by the most influential classes in and around Cove. Capt. Forbes was the hero of the day, and acquitted himself in an admirable manner. On the 16th a public meeting was held at the County Court-house, Cork, for the purpose of returning thanks to Capt. Forbes and his patriotic crew for the sympathy they had shown towards the suffering and starving population of Ireland."

Capt. Forbes offered Father Mathew a passage to the United States in the *Jamestown*, but it was declined on account of his unwillingness to leave Ireland in her present wretched condition.

The new house of Lords, in the new house of parliament, opened on the 13th inst.

It pains us to announce the death of Mr. William Nightingale, one of the proprietors of the *Liverpool Chronicle*.

Mr. O'Connell's Health. The latest accounts of Mr. O'Connell's health are very unsatisfactory. Galignani's Messenger of Saturday says, that after his arrival at Lyons, he rapidly recovered the fatigue, and his health had much improved. The Courier of Lyons states that he had suffered from his journey, and was unable to proceed without several days rest, and it had been found necessary to call in a physician of Lyons to prescribe for him.

The lady of Mr. Bancroft had the honor of dining with the queen at Buckingham Palace on the 15th inst.

M. Ronge is undergoing a month's imprisonment at Breslau, for preaching without permission of the authorities.

The Austrian government is establishing agricultural schools in all parts of the empire.

Letters from Alexandria announce that on the 22d ult., upwards of forty vessels, laden with corn, left that port, mostly for England.

Mr. Alden, of Aberdeen, has taken out a patent for manufacture of iron coaches. His trial omnibus, carrying nineteen persons, besides driver and cad, weighs only eleven cwt.

Mr. Cobden has been presented to the king of Naples. His reception in Naples was of the most flattering kind, especially among merchants.

An officer in the Indian army is said to have partly succeeded in granulating gun cotton, so as to produce a species of white gunpowder.

Two vessels have arrived at the St. Katherine's docks, London, from China, with 16,521 bags of sugar, several tonnes of grass, and various other articles, the growth or manufacture of China.

Several piratical boats have lately been seen in the neighborhood of Smyrna; and on the 11th ult. a Greek vessel was boarded by them, and plundered of 63,000 piastres of money.

In Germany, and particularly in Silesia, the crops bear an appearance so promising, that the markets of the country already begin to feel the effects by a sensible reduction in prices.

The French government, in imitation of that of England, has forbidden French citizens from accepting letters of marque which Mexico has distributed with profusion in English, French, and Spanish harbors.

Certain London merchants have entered into the following arrangement with several farmers in Fife: viz. the merchant furnishes the seed, and the farmer the ground, manure, labor, &c.; the crop, if any, to be equally divided between both, when ripened.

German Emigration to America. Upwards of 6000 German emigrants have, within the last fortnight, passed through Cologne, on their way to Bremen, Havre, and Antwerp, where they will take their departure for America.

The state of affairs in Ireland is improving. The grateful hearts of the Irish people are elated at the noble and generous conduct of Congress in sending them a large quantity of food free of expense, and what enhances the obligation the more is the fact that the gratuity has been sent in an American frigate. This event has excited a feeling in Cork, the southern metropolis of Ireland, greater than words can describe. The people are in ecstasies. Nothing certainly, as far as a peace offering goes, produces a feeling towards America more than this humble recognition of their sufferings.

France. Paris papers were received of April 17. The chamber of deputies passed on the previous evening the Bank of France Note Bill, by which that establishment is authorized to issue 200 franc notes. The peers passed the Havre and United States Steam Packet Bill as sent up by the deputies.

During the last three days there have arrived in the port of Havre 10,759 barrels of flour, and 45,000 hectol of wheat, a quantity sufficient for the consumption of Paris during a fortnight.

Spain. The Madrid mails of the 4th and 5th of April brought intelligence of an *caudillo* in the palace. It appears that the queen, under the advice of her ministers, dismissed five principal functionaries of her household—a lady and four gentlemen. The morning after their dismissal they presented themselves at the palace, forced their way to the private chamber of the queen, and demanded, in no very respectful tone, to continue their functions.

Germany—Austria—Prussia. April 10.—Prince Metternich had received a dispatch from the grand vizier, in the name of the sultan, the contents of which gave hopes that the differences between Turkey and Greece would soon be brought to amicable settlement. The proposal made by the government of Saxony, to establish the Elbe duties on corn, rye, and provisions in general, has been submitted to the superior chamber for a second examination; and it has been resolved that this proposal shall be so far agreed to as that the duty be reduced to one half of their present amount. In the limited decision come to on this matter may also be included the Prussian government.

Italy. We learn from Rome, 3d April, that great distress continued to prevail amongst the poor of the city in consequence of the high price of bread. The pope, however, had just ordered the sale of wheat at a much lower rate than the market price, paying the difference from his own purse.

Indian Affairs. The Journal de la Haye of the 15th contains the following paragraph:—

"The English and French journals, and after the Dutch, have copied a paragraph from the *Diario di Roma* of the 15th of March, to the effect that the sultan of Banca and his whole family had embraced Christianity; that the sultan was about to build a church in the capital of Banca; and that in a short time the populations of the islands of Banca and Billion (60,000 souls) would be converted to the faith. We believe this fact to be devoid of foundation, inasmuch as there is no *Sultan* of Banca; the island is divided into districts, the chiefs of which bear the title of *demang*; whilst the Chinese population of these islands have Chinese captains or lieutenants for their chiefs. None of the latter, however, have the slightest influence beyond their limited districts, and they cannot be compared to the chiefs of the districts of Java."

The Bath Times gives it to those people who are never satisfied with any thing unless it is far-fetched or dear-bought, right smartly. They deserve it.—Friend Gilman says:

They never have any lawyers, or doctors, or ministers in their town that come up to the dignity, and their own village preachers are hardly worth reading, even when borrowed from a neighbor or cheated out of the publishers. Go where you will, you find people of this description. Poor, silly dupes of folly and pride! If they should go to Boston they would not know enough to keep out of the docks, and unless hooked with something stronger than the metal so plentifully displayed in their faces, they would burst their boilers. That they would.

Father, what did the Minister mean to say, when he told the people, that they must all obey the eleventh commandment?

Mean? why he meant, that they should all mind their own business.

Well, what is that?

Why it is for every man to keep his own office, attend to his own duties, have his own Doctor, Lawyer and Minister, and so on, say what he pleases.

BUENA VISTA.—A paragraph in Gen. Taylor's letter to Gen. Butler, describes the position at Buena Vista somewhat more exactly than we have elsewhere seen it, and gives in few words the General's reasons for falling back from Agua Nueva:—

"Not exactly liking my position, having ascertained that the enemy could gain my rear by two roads on my right and one on my left, and not deeming it prudent to divide my forces, and having apprehensions about my supplies which were in Saltillo, I determined at once to fall back toward that place about twelve miles, and occupy a strong position between two spurs of a mountain with a narrow valley between them, where at one point the road is narrow as to permit the passage of only one wagon at a time, with deep gullies running up to the mountains, washed by the rains so as to prevent horses or carriages from passing them without great difficulty. Said position had been closely examined by the topographical engineers under the eye of Gen. Wool, before my arrival, who deemed it admirably adapted to resist a large with a small force, as well as adapted to the description of force which composed our army. We therefore fell back and occupied it on the evening of the 11th, and at once made the necessary preparations for giving battle."

In reference to the battle of Buena Vista, the General says:—

"The enemy made his principal efforts against our flanks. He was handsomely repulsed in every attempt on our right, but succeeded early in the day in gaining our left in consequence of the giving way of one of the volunteer regiments, which could not be rallied with but few exceptions, the greater portion retiring about a mile to a large rancho or farm house, where our wagons and a portion of our stores were left. These were very soon after attacked by the enemy's cavalry, who were repulsed with some loss. For several hours the fate of the day was extremely doubtful, so much so that I was urged by some of the most experienced officers to fall back and take up a new position. This I knew it would never do to attempt with volunteers, and at once declined it. The scene had now become one of the deepest interest. Between the several deep ravines there were portions of level land from one hundred to four hundred yards in extent, which became alternately points of attack and defence, after our left was turned, by both sides."

These extended long and near the base of the mountain for about two miles, and the struggle for them may be very appropriately compared to a game of chess. Night put a stop to the contest, and strange to say, both parties occupied the same positions they did in the morning before the battle commenced. Our artillery did more than wonders."

On the 22d the enemy threw in our rear, through the passes of the mountain, 2000 cavalry, and early in the morning of the next day (the 23d) made demonstrations against Saltillo. They succeeded at one time in cutting off the communication between the city and the battle ground, and making several prisoners, but were driven away by the officer commanding in the city, with two pieces of artillery, covered by about sixty men. They, however, while in possession of the road, prevented a good many from running off to the city, to which place about 200 of our men had succeeded in getting previously to the enemy occupying the road—they, the Mexicans, reporting that our army was beaten, and in full retreat."

The loss on both sides was very great, as you may suppose—enough to cover the whole country with mourning, for among the noblest and purest of the land have fallen."

Gen. Taylor, in his official report, says:—

"The American force engaged in the action of Buena Vista is shown by the accompanying field report to have been 22,000 men, and 1,425 mules, exclusive of the small command left in and near Saltillo. Of this number, two regiments of cavalry, and three batteries of light artillery, making more than 400 men, composed the only force of regular troops. The strength of the Mexican army is stated by Gen. Santa Anna in his summons to be 20,000 men, and that estimate is confirmed by all the information since obtained. Our loss is 267 killed, 136 wounded, and 23 missing. Of the numerous wounded, many did not require removal to the hospital, and it is hoped that a comparatively small number will be permanently disabled. The Mexican loss in killed and wounded may be fairly estimated at 1,500, and will probably reach 2,000. At least 500 of their killed were left upon the field of battle. We have no means of ascertaining the number of deserters and dispersed men from their ranks, but it is known to be very great."

The *Union* of Peace. We saw a private letter from a very intelligent officer at Vera Cruz, dated the 10th inst, in which he says that several of the States of the Mexican confederacy have denounced the war with the United States, and threatened to secede unless peace should be made. Many Mexicans predicted a peace within sixty days, but our correspondent put little faith in arguments so favorable. He thinks the great difficulty in the way of a peace is the fact that Santa Anna is so nearly crushed, that he dare not make a treaty. Nor does there appear to be any one else in Mexico strong enough to incur the great responsibility. None of the old politicians will venture upon the step. Our correspondent adds: "Some men now unknown to fame, with nothing to lose, and every thing to gain, may arise and advocate a peace policy successfully. His want of power or ambition, or the little chance of his obtaining power, may prevent him from becoming obnoxious to the jealousies of parties, and gain for him adherents generally. He may succeed in making a peace which every body will be glad of; but how long before it will be used as an argument of political expediency."

The Legislature of the State of Vera Cruz, sitting at Jalapa, was said to be deliberating, at last accounts upon the propriety of making peace, independent of the General Government.

The State of Zacatecas has declared itself independent—so writes an intelligent correspondent. [N. O. Delta, 24th.]

THE JALAPA ROAD AND PASSES.—A young officer, who accompanied the expedition of reconnaissance through the passes of the Jalapa road, has written a letter, which the editor of the *Baltimore Sun* has seen, describing the preparations made by the Mexicans. The Mexicans had erected a series of fortifications, extending along the road, with occasional intervals, several miles. These fortifications consisted of temporary, hastily constructed, but efficient stockades. Our dragoons, 300 in number, on approaching the passes, dismounted, and scrambling up the mountains, attacked the fortifications pell mell, drove the Mexicans ahead, and destroyed the entire works erected along a line of ten or twelve miles.

Gen. Twiggs had moved forward to take the pass of Cerro Gordo on the 12th, but found it so strongly fortified that he was obliged to fall back to his camp of the night before, where he was joined by Gen. Patterson and a reinforcement of three thousand men, on the evening of the 13th, making the American force about six thousand, with which the pass of Cerro Gordo was to be taken on the 14th.

Lieut. Col. Johnson, on the morning of the 13th, made a very daring and beautiful reconnaissance of the Mexican works at the pass of Cerro Gordo, where Santa Anna commanded in person twelve thousand men, well posted. Col. Johnson examined the works within musket range, and was shot in the right arm and right leg, at the moment he was raising a spy-glass to his eye. He is doing well; his wounds, though severe, are not dangerous—no bones broken. His reconnaissance was spoken of by all his brother officers as a gallant service.

OUR ARMS EVERYWHERE TRIUMPHANT.—The *Washington Union* says:—We have the pleasure of publishing, at last, something like an official account of Doniphan's victory:—

"Montevideo, Mexico, April 4, 1847. Dear Major:—We have just received the official account of the capture of Chihuahua, by Col. Doniphan, with 250 Missourians. He met the enemy at Sacramento, twelve miles north of the city, and dispersed them immediately, killing and wounding several hundred, and taking ten pieces of artillery. Our loss is said to be only three or four."

Very sincerely,
D. HUNTER, U. S. Army.
Maj. Lloyd J. Beall, Paymaster, U. S. Army, Matamoros, Mex. Co."

MEXICAN NEWS. We have been expecting interesting news from the seat of war for several days. The position of the hostile armies at the last advices were such as to leave little doubt that a decisive battle was near at hand between Generals Scott and Santa Anna. The result of a conflict between these forces cannot be doubtful. Gen. Scott is now at the head of one of the best appointed armies ever raised in the United States.

The latest accounts received at N. Orleans state that Gen. Taylor would not move upon San Luis until certain of success. There was a rumor at Monterey, that Urea had returned with four guns, taken between Camargo and Marlin.

A letter to the N. O. Delta, from Mobile, says Yucatan is in a deplorable condition. At Valladolid and Tuxtla, the whole white population, male, female, and child, were massacred. The massacre lasted three days.

GEN. LAMAR CAPTURED. Information has been received at Austin, Texas, that Gen. Lamar, with his company of 50 or 100 men, attempted to pass through from Laredo to join Gen. Taylor; that after penetrating into some difficult passes of the mountains beyond the Rio Grande, he was overtaken by greatly superior numbers of the enemy, whom he fought till he had lost his men, when he found himself compelled to surrender. Gen. Lamar's object was to go to the relief of Gen. Taylor as soon as he heard the alarming news of his dangerous situation. We have not heard the full details of the capture. [Newark Advertiser, April 27.]

The *State of the Army*. In the course of an article in reply to the N. O. Courier, which paper had stated that Generals Taylor and Scott would be left without troops, in consequence of many volunteers' term of service expiring soon, the *Union* says:—

"We have submitted this statement to-day to the adjutant general, who has been obliging enough to lay before us the state of our armies, to show us how many troops month's term there are in the service, and when their time expires, to show us the number of the old regular army who are in the field, and the number of volunteers who may be expected to be raised under the November call of near ten regiments—the number which have been recruited, and may be expected in a given time, under the law of February for raising ten regiments—and the volunteers who will be raised under the April call for about six thousand troops. There cannot be a doubt that, when the time of the twelve-months' volunteers runs out in June and July, General Scott will have in camp as many troops, and as efficient ones, as will replace those, or more troops, indeed. He will have reinforcements more than sufficient to replace the twelve-months' men, before their time expires, even if none of them consent to re-enlist. The twelve-months' men do not, at this time, probably exceed three thousand five hundred. If we compare the old army and the present force, we find that the latter is more than double the former."

are joining him with unusual rapidity, and the volunteers during the war, who are sent to reinforce them, General Scott may probably have near 20,000 troops under him. Under this view of the case, it is obvious that he is under no necessity of lingering on his march at Jalapa, but he may proceed, if he sees fit, to the capital.

General Taylor's army embraces, of course, more volunteers than Gen. Scott's corps, and the number of the twenty-months' men in service is greater; but the reinforcements which will be sent to him will take their places in time, and his corps will scarcely fall short of 10,000 troops.

GEN. TAYLOR AND THE MEXICAN BANDIT.—We make the following extracts from a proclamation of Gen. Taylor, addressed To the Inhabitants of Tamaulipas, Nueva Leon, and Coahuila:—

When the American troops first crossed the frontier, and entered the above states, it was with the intention, publicly declared to you, of making war, not upon the peaceful citizens of the soil, but upon the central government of the republic, with a view to obtain an early and honorable peace.

The undersigned has used every effort to cause the war to bear lightly upon the people of these states; but he regrets to say that his kindness has not been appreciated, but has been met by acts of hostility and plunder.

The lives of those who were wantonly put to death cannot be restored; but the undersigned requires from the people of the country an indemnification for the loss sustained by the destruction of the trains and the pillage of their contents. To that end an estimate will be made by the proper officers of the entire loss, and this loss must be made good, either the community at large of the States of Tamaulipas, and New Leon and Coahuila, each district or juncalito paying its just proportion. It is expected that the rich will bear their full share.

Z. TAYLOR, Maj. Gen. U. S. A.
Headquarters at Monterey, March 31, '47.

Extract from a letter of Capt. Hughes of the Corps of Topographical Engineers:—

"VERA CRUZ, April 11, 1847. Yesterday despatches were received here from Gen. Twiggs at Pinar del Rio, dated 12th inst., stating that Santa Anna, with about 14,000 men, had occupied the strong pass of Cerro Gordo, five miles in his advance, about fifteen miles from Jalapa, where he had an additional force of 7000 or 8000 men. Gen. Patterson being ill Gen. Twiggs proposed to attack the enemy to-day, (11th inst.) but I presume orders have been sent him to defer it until the arrival of the Commander-in-Chief, who will reach the place to-day. It was long believed that a great battle will be fought soon at Jalapa, or a few miles the other side, at a formidable pass called La Hoya, which, if gained, opens to the road to Perote and to Puebla."

It is not thought that anything serious will occur at Cerro Gordo, as it is represented that the position may be turned. [Union.]

A circumstance, interesting as regards the lamented son of Mr. Clay, was communicated to-day or two since to the editors of the *Home Journal* by one of the first citizens. An officer in the army, in a letter to this gentleman says: "Dear Col. Clay, as well as myself, we were at West Point Calet, chained, just before he fell, to meet one of Santa Anna's banners of a flag of truce, on his way to Gen. Taylor. He instantly recognized in this officer of the enemy's an old schoolmate and former intimate friend. They jumped together, shook hands and parted, and in a few minutes after, Col. Clay headed the charge in which he lost his life so gallantly." [Home Journal.]

TRADE WITH MEXICO. The Washington correspondent of the New York Journal of Commerce, in relation to the opening of the Mexican ports to trade, and the collection of duties, says that should we be obliged to hold the country for a long time, the revenue we shall collect, will greatly reduce the burden of maintaining our forces in Mexico. Goods to the amount of several millions of dollars are now at Havana, destined for the Mexican market. But a small greater benefit will be derived from this policy, through the vast trade about to commence between the United States and the ports of Mexico. There will be a vast demand in Mexico for American products and manufactures. It is estimated that trade to the amount of over thirty millions of dollars will be had with Mexico during the present year, should the United States hold possession of the Mexican ports that length of time.

Charles R. Bragdon, who was arrested as the supposed murderer of Col. H. H. of Portland, has had his trial, and failing to convict him, he was again arrested for unlawful connection with the woman who passed as his wife; but it could not be proved that she was a lawful husband. This case was finally discharged. This case being a prisoner for a small matter, on an indictment which the prosecuting attorney keeps in pickle for him in case he cannot convict him of a capital offence, looks more like the petty vengeance of the law or lawyers than the majesty of justice.

The Boston Post says:—The intemperate abuse of intemperance has come to such a pass in Maine that a newspaper has been set up in Augusta to counteract it: it is called the Free American, and while advocating temperance, equal rights and liberal principles, denounces the existing law, to restrict the sale of intoxicating drinks, as worthy the indignation of an injured people."

He who knows how to be silent is wiser than he who knows how to speak.

INCONSISTENCY UNPARALLELED.

Before the adjournment of the Legislature of Massachusetts the whig members put on record certain resolutions by which to be remembered. They passed two sets, one declaring that the war is

"Waged ingloriously, by a powerful nation against a weak neighbor," "without any just cause," "for the dismemberment of Mexico," and "for extending slavery," &c. and "that such a war of conquest, so hateful in its object, so unwarranted, unjust and unconstitutional in its origin and character, must be regarded as a war against freedom, against humanity, against justice, against the union, against the constitution, and against the free states."

The other set giving thanks to Gen. Taylor and the officers; and men associated with him for the part they have acted in the war, one of which reads thus:—

"That the people of Massachusetts have beheld with gratifying pride the bravery, the skill and sagacity of the commander of the American forces in Mexico, Gen. Zachary Taylor, and the gallantry and good discipline displayed by the officers and men associated with him in the campaign, by which admirable conduct of the one, and cordial co-operation of the other, the flag of the Union has been nobly upborne, and our name in arms gloriously maintained."

The men of Massachusetts have rendered themselves famous for life. The resolutions were first presented as one series, Gen. Taylor was to have a copy of those giving him thanks but not of the others condemning the war, but as this was a little too inconsistent and barefaced even for Massachusetts whigs they were referred back to the militia committee and made into two sets and passed as above mentioned.

Such gross inconsistency is almost too much for belief. It is absolutely foolish. But what conceivable folly will not the whigs commit to answer their ends? If the war is what one set of resolves declares to be, "unconstitutional," "against humanity," "just," "the union," &c., do those who have participated in it deserve thanks? If the war is "inglorious," how have Taylor and his army obtained glory in carrying it on? If it is dishonorable and infamous how have they obtained honor in prosecuting it?—And if the purposes and objects of the war are such as represented by them, are those Massachusetts whigs either consistent or honest in praising the men who are the willing and active agents in effecting such base purposes? If Gen. Taylor and the officers associated with him believed the war to be unconstitutional, unjust, infamous and wicked, as honest men they would throw up their commissions and refuse to have any thing to do with it, and they will not thank those who accuse them of participation in the high crimes set forth in the resolves. [Bangor Democrat.]

In view of the anti-slavery professions and the practice of the whigs, the Belfast Journal says:—

If the federal party should put up a negro slave-driver, with his occupation as his only recommendation, and there should be a democrat in nomination from a free state, our northern federal-abolition papers would drop their anti-slaveryism in double quick time, and advocate the election of the "Frank, honorable, high-minded slave-driver," against the northern man. No papers are so abject of northern men, or more from free states, whenever they are appointed to any station of honor, or trust, as those who have forever quarreled about the North and South, Southern ascendancy, &c.

BRITISH DESERTERS. The Canada papers are loud in their complaint of great numbers of British troops deserting their flag and fleeing to the United States, to enlist in our army. It is estimated that not far from four hundred have taken "French leave" of their posts. The regiment located at London, in the Upper Province, were sent to the interior for safety. It appears many of them are missing, and an officer who recently visited Buffalo, found that most of them have enlisted for the Mexican war. At Toronto, double vigilance is required of the orderlies, to keep a watch on the soldiers, as many have found their way to the States. At Kingston, the regiment quartered there last season removed in the fall, lost eighty of their number, who contrived to cross the lake, and were enlisted at Oswego. The regiment was taken to Laprairie, where it seems by a late Montreal paper, that the Mexican war was not forgot, as some thirty more have followed their brethren in arms across the line, and enlisted into our army at Burlington, Vt. In the meantime, the new regiment at Kingston has met with much loss by desertion. Five were enlisted in this city last week. Desertions are frequent at Montreal, and the Citadel at Quebec has experienced flights to the Yankee land. [Rochester Adv.]

"FINE IN THE BEAR." The secret is out.—The apprehensions of Gen. Scott were well founded; for no sooner had the hero of Lundy's Lane got fairly off to Mexico, and planted before the walls of Vera Cruz and its Castle, than his pretended political friends opened their fire in his rear, and nominated Gen. Taylor for the Presidency.

Professor Faraday has made a discovery in relation to zinc of great importance. It is that this metal by being melted and poured into water, has been found to assume new properties; it becomes soft and malleable losing none of its tenacity, but is capable of being spun into the finest wire, and pressed into any required thickness.

FRIGHTFUL JOKE.—Some of Mr. Webster's friends say he will not impeach the President this year, because the first has destroyed the second of the people.

